processes, divorced from product processes and seek the advantage which, in the long run, would prove very distortionary and inject a degree of volatility on support for agriculture. Even though 80 per cent of the tax on agriculture has been agreed, would the hon. Minister redo and revisit the Green box, particularly bring in greater discipline and eliminate what I call this particular income support measure by backdoor in which they will be protecting ourselves and our agriculture would have been left vulnerable?

My fourth question, Sir, is related to the recent proposal which we made to the Secretariat in July 2009. It is ironic and I will seek your submission to read what the proposal was. The proposal which we made for restructuring the WTO was going to invest the Secretariat of the WTO with vast authorities over and above what is being proposed for member countries. This is what we said in our July 2009 proposal. We said that "India will favour an arrangement for monitoring of recent developments and members on trade disciplines would be covered by the Committee based on compilation by the Secretariat or developments between formal meetings and verified by the members concerned." If this proposal was to be accepted, then the initiative for policing the WTO rules will pass from the hands of members to the hands of the Secretariat, which is, certainly, not a very desirable outcome. Finally, Sir, I think the Minister needs to address himself to one critical issue.

We have been taught in Elementary Economics by Watson that trade is an engine of growth; trade fosters multiplier effects in income gains; trade fosters reduction of poverty. The instrument of WTO today is being abused against developing countries. Sometimes, they raise the issue of labour standards. Today, the most favourite thing is raising the issue of Carbon tax to misuse the instrument of trade as a new instrument of exploitation. Would the hon. Minister assure the House that integrity of what the WTO, which is meant for being principally a trade body, does not get diverted into the exploitation of emerging economies like ours under the pretext of new subterranean kinds of influences on labour, climate change, and other things which come under the fanciful and more fashionable purview of the more major economies of the world? Sir, we would like a final assurance that trade which we are pursuing, liberalisation which we are pursuing, will remain an engine of growth and engine of poverty reduction and not be converted into a new organ for the exploitation of new emerging markets like India.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is an announcement to be made by the hon. Minister.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Decoding of human genome by Indian Scientists

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME THE MINISTER'S OFFICE, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): Sir, I am happy to inform the august House that the Scientists of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), working at the Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology (IGIB), for the first time, have successfully decoded the full human genome in India. Sir, the first human genome sequence in the world was a result of International Human Genome Project comprising of scientists of six countries. This large collaborative Project began in 1990, and the sequencing was completed in 2003. This spectacular feat, at that time, was hailed equivalent to the man landing on the moon. India could not be part of this initiative in early 1990s because of resource constraints. With the completion of first few human genomes sequence in India, we are now in the league of few selected countries like the United States, the United Kingdom, China, Canada and Korea. Scientists at CSIR could achieve this feat by adopting new technology and by effectively integrating complex computational and bioinformatics tools with high throughput analytical capability using super-computers. The sequencing of first human genome in India, therefore, sets the stage for India's entry into the elite club which will open up new possibilities in diagnostics, treatment and low-cost affordable healthcare in future for the masses.

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CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE — *Contd.*

Present status of the WTO negotiations

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, the Doha round almost stands stalemated. In my view, Sir, there are few basic reasons that this appears to be happening. Sir, there are three changes which have taken place over the last one decade in the global trade negotiations. Initially, the trade negotiations were essentially driven by the developed world. Today, there is a change of imbalance of power. Today, the developing countries, particularly after the formation of several groups like G-20, have also acquired a say in the functioning of the WTO and in the negotiations. So, the balance of power itself has slightly altered. The second is a change in the global economy which has taken place that across the world, consumers prefer to buy services and goods which are cheaper and are of the best quality. Therefore, instead of the developed world, the balance with regard to services and with regard to goods is now tilting in favour of low-cost economies. As a result of this, we get some obvious advantages. The third, Sir, is a change in the agenda also. Initially, the agenda in relation to agriculture was market access. And, today, it is being counter-balanced by the whole suggestion that there cannot be market access; trade distortions in form of trade